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The army's so many thousands of men short. We're so many times lucky.

What'll the governments do when they can't get enough men for their armies and navies? They'll have to give up their armies and navies.

HORACE TRAUBEL.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N. S., April 12, 1916.

The Editors, ADVOCATE OF PEACE, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

DEAR SIRS: I have just read in your April issue "The Program of the Pacifists," which is admirable as a talk to the nations before one of them hurls an ultimatum at the other to dash it to destruction against the appeals of the world calling for a settlement by a conference of the powers. Does the pacifist mean to be understood as maintaining that resistance to such aggression is wrong?

If the program of pacifism, in brief, is a juridical union of the nations—an international law-making and law-interpreting organization—where is the power behind it which will make it effective as law, instead of remaining as inert as the drivel of an optimistic lunatic?

Surely the sane pacifist, who is not a hypocritical abettor of the aggressor, should at least have a word of censure for him in every article on the subject, so as not to be misunderstood, even if he has no heart to venture effective resistance to the peace-breaker. Mr. Editors, have decency enough to pull the sheep's wool over the wolf's claws.

Ye gods and little fishes! What an imposing spectacle of world-compelling sagacity and war-withering ventriloquy is a hornless ram bleating between a wolf pack and the sucking lambs! A. H. MACKAY,

An Old Member of the American Peace Society.

The finding of mines in the Black Sea labeled "Christ has risen" is no more ghastly a joke, declares the Chicago *Public*, than lies in the fact that 20,000,000 professed Christians, believing in the same God and worshiping the same Christ, are at this moment fighting against each other as no savages have ever fought. "Accompanying every army is a chaplain praying to the one God for victory for his own troops and confusion upon the enemy. Since Christianity is to be made a mockery by its leading exponents, why not jest with its sacred words? Why not inscribe upon the shells hurled by the enemy, "Peace be unto you"? Or upon the torpedoes launched from a submarine, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of these"? Or upon the bombs dropped upon non-combatants, "Blessed are the peacemakers"?

PEACE AND WAR MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS

64th Congress, First Session

(*Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committee, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report; bills approved by the President become statutes, public or private, and are numbered in the order of enactment.*)

Defense Establishment.

Mr. Alexander of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 15455) to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of

encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions, and with foreign countries, to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Davis of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14968) to make classifications for military and naval service, to promote preparedness, to provide for adequate and efficient national defense, to require that in all naval and military service of the United States, whether in time of peace or war, wealth shall bear and perform its proportional part of the service, and that money shall be made to fight for its country the same as men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hay of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12766) to increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment of the United States; from Committee on Military Affairs (H. Rept. 297): debated; amended and passed House; referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs; reported with amendment; debated; unanimous consent agreement for vote on agreed to; amended and passed Senate; referred to House Committee on Military Affairs; Committee discharged; Conference agreed to; Conference report No. 644.

Mr. Lee of Maryland: Resolution (S. Res. 138) to print as a Senate document the manuscript entitled "The Military Law and the Efficient Citizen Army of the Swiss Republic" agreed to; S. Doc. 360.

Mr. Loud of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 15465) to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Miller of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 15226) to provide for a reserve force of officers for the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 14867) authorizing the purchase or acquisition of the aviation field at College Park, Md., and property adjacent thereto for aviation, maneuvers, and other military purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana: A bill (S. 4085) to establish a Coast Guard station on the coast of Louisiana, in the vicinity of Barataria Bay; to the Committee on Commerce: S. Rept. 370; amended and passed Senate.

Mr. Robinson of Arkansas: A bill (S. J. Res. 65) creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate the Aviation Service of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. 153; debated, amended, and passed Senate; referred to House Committee on Military Affairs; S. Res. 127: House returns joint resolution; referred to House Committee on Military Affairs; H. Rept. 369; debated.

Mr. Scully of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 15319) for the encouragement of the production of better horses for agricultural and military purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina: A bill (S. 3521) to establish a United States naval reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs; reported with amendments; S. Rept. 412.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina: A bill (S. 4054) to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs; S. Rept. 410.

International.

Mr. Dyer of Missouri: Resolution (H. Res. 235) relating to treatment of Irish revolutionists by the British government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Green of Iowa: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 38) requesting the President of the United States to invite the neutral powers of Europe, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the warring powers to join the United States in a peace conference at The Hague; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McArthur of Oregon: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 205) authorizing the President of the United States to invite foreign nations to participate in the dedication of the

Columbia River highway; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada: A bill (S. Res. 172) looking to the restoration of peace in Europe; ordered to lie on the table; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Padgett of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12835) to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the government of the Republic of Haiti, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs; H. Rept. 313; debated; amended and passed House; referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Page of Vermont: A bill (S. 5502) to establish courts of arbitration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Phelan of California: A bill (S. J. Res. 122) reaffirming the faith of the United States in the peaceful settlement of international disputes by all reasonable and honorable means; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherwood of Ohio: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 35) to provide for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

National.

Mr. Chilton of West Virginia: A bill (S. 5126) giving the consent of the United States for the bringing of certain suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes; from Committee on the Judiciary; debated.

Mr. Emerson of Ohio: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 219) against removal of United States forces from Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska: A bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future

political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands; to the Committee on the Philippines; S. Rept. 18; debated; made the unfinished business of the Senate; amended and passed Senate; referred to House Committee on Insular Affairs; reported back (H. Rept. 499); debated; amended and passed House; House insists on its amendments and asks for a Conference; motion to instruct conferees agreed to; Conference appointed.

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware: A bill (S. 4014) to supplement existing legislation relative to the United States Court for China and to increase the serviceability thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 101; amended and passed Senate; referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Tavener of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 15385) to authorize the Director of the Bureau of the Census under certain conditions to prepare and distribute blank ballots and to receive and count marked ballots and report to Congress the result of an advisory vote; to the Committee on the Census.

(This bill provides for a popular referendum before declaration of war.)

Neutrality.

Mr. Clark of Florida: A bill (H. R. 12045) to prevent the employment of aliens and naturalized citizens in certain cases and to prescribe punishment for its violation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rodenberg of Illinois: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 202) laying an embargo on arms, ammunition, and war supplies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BOOK REVIEWS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

The Great Solution: Magnissima Charta. By *Henri La Fontaine*, Senator of Belgium, Professor of International Law, recipient of the Nobel Prize. Boston: World Peace Foundation. 187 p. Single copies, postpaid, \$1.25.

This book is written out of a profound faith that humanity can develop institutions which shall eventually function as a substitute for war, and that these institutions will be developed out of institutions already existing. The author outlines a suggestive convention to be signed by the states at the close of the war. The articles of the convention are developed out of conventions already agreed upon. The problems to be solved at the end of the war are clearly set before us. Diplomatic and Parliamentary procedures are combined and provision is made for definite action by a majority. The book may be obtained from the American Peace Society.

The Diplomacy of the Great War. By *Arthur Bullard*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 344 p., with bibliography and index. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Bullard calls his book "a first-year course in European diplomacy," but it is more than that. It represents an admirably clear, comprehensive and impartial outline of the otherwise confusing interlacings of diplomacy and diplomatic chicanery and deviousness that led up to, if they did not actually bring about, the present struggle. Its seriousness is pleasantly relieved with a sauce of sagacious humor. Perusing it with the care which it deserves, we come to an understanding of the author's assertion that: "Most European history of the last thirty years could be compressed into two statements: The non-Germanic peoples felt that it was not only their right but their most sacred duty to resist the encroachments of the *Deutschstum*. The Germans could not conceive how any but idiots and perverts could resist the realization of their beneficent and reforming mission." It is no exaggeration to say that every reader interested in peace in whose mind that thirty years' history is not clearly recorded should read this book. Accurate knowl-

edge of the diplomatic steps that led to the war insures the best understanding of the difficulties of peace today. Mr. Bullard writes exclusively from the basis of fact, and his outlook is an optimistic one.

What Is Coming? By *H. G. Wells*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 294 p. \$1.50.

Mr. Wells is again Mr. Wells, delightedly absorbed with an acre of clean white canvas and a large, splashy paint brush. He is here writing in the rôle of prophet, attempting his favorite task, a history of the future. "The prophetic type," he maintains, "will steadfastly refuse to see the world as a museum; it will insist that here is a stage set for a drama that continually begins." "The world is a supersaturated solution of the will-for-peace," he declares, "and there is nothing for it to crystallize upon." "There is no real peace but the peace of the whole world." His three dominant characteristics are again visible here: loose writing, a startling immensity of conjecture, and, every now and then, the glint of extraordinarily apt characterization. To the pacifist reader his work gives a stimulus to the imagination, even when the reaction may take the form of decided opposition to his views. As mental gymnastics, to offset the hearty meal that Mr. Bullard's book provides, Mr. Wells' book is highly commendable.

Why War? By *Dr. Frederic C. Howe*, Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. 366 p. \$1.50 net.

Closely reasoned upon the basis of the contention that wars are made by the conflicting interests of surplus capital seeking profits in foreign markets, Dr. Howe's new book should succeed in provoking much keen discussion among students of international relations. The argument leaves the impression of having disregarded some racial and political causes of war, in the endeavor at an unmodified exposure of the dangers of financial imperialism. Nevertheless, the interesting review